

DIA, OSD and DOS review(s) completed.

31 JUL 1946

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1. Westward Jewish migrations into Germany and Austria--General Clark has informed the War Department that, because of the "rising tide" of anti-Semitism in Poland, Rumania and Hungary, between 350,000 and 750,000 Jewish refugees may move into the "western countries" this year, principally into the US zones in Germany and Austria (see Daily Summary of 25 June, item 5). Clark considers that the only deterrent to mass Jewish migrations would be prompt implementation of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine.
2. Soviets advocate Philip Murray for WFTU Presidency--Ambassador Caffery in Paris has been informed by Carey, CIO delegate to the recent World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Moscow, that Deakin of the British Transport Workers' Union was nominated to succeed Citrine as WFTU President but final decision has been delayed by the Soviet delegation, which supports Philip Murray for the position. The Soviets even suggested holding all future WFTU meetings in the US, if Murray would accept the Presidency. Carey added that one reason the final WFTU resolution on Spain did not call for strike action was the CIO's refusal to engage in "sympathy or political strikes" in violation of CIO contracts.

EUROPE-AFRICA

3. USSR: Zhukov rumored no longer CinC Ground Forces--The US Military Attaché in Moscow reports as "possibly true" a rumor that Marshal Zhukov recently was relieved as Commander in Chief of Soviet Ground Forces and assigned to command the Odessa Military District. Zhukov reportedly told Stalin that he could not remain as Ground Forces Chief because he had "disagreed" with a "high unknown Soviet official." The MA states that the rumor "tends to be confirmed" by (a) General Biryusov's return to Sofia after announcing his departure to become Zhukov's principal assistant; (b) the omission of Zhukov's signature from the Kalinin Memorial Document, which was signed by all other top military leaders; and (c) recent reports of Zhukov's arrival in Odessa.

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4. **BULGARIA:** Soviet efforts to control Bulgarian Army--According to US Representative Barnes, it is increasingly clear that General Biryusov is in Sofia in order to take "necessary precautions" before the departure of Soviet troops. According to Barnes, Biryusov has proposed that the Bulgarian Army "accept" between 400 and 500 Soviet technicians who would be competent to take over Bulgarian military establishments in the event of any internal crisis after Soviet troops are withdrawn.
5. **ITALY:** Effect of CFM decisions--UK Ambassador Charles has informed US Charge Key that De Gasperi (a) is so discouraged over the "news from Paris" that he has not decided whether he would accept the responsibility for forming the new government, and (b) feels that "unjust" peace terms will result in a swing toward the Right and extreme nationalism. Charles added that Communist leader Togliatti has told De Gasperi that the Italian Government had made a "great mistake" in not orienting its policy more closely toward the USSR "months ago." Key believes that Italian "disappointments" in the CFM regarding the peace treaty will create a "national atmosphere so unhealthy" that the young Republic will have little chance to develop in a normal and democratic manner.
6. **TURKEY:** Opposition announces important new candidate--US Ambassador Wilson reports that Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, formerly Prime Minister and Chief of the General Staff and "one of the closest and most loyal associates of Ataturk," has announced his candidacy for a Deputy's seat in the forthcoming Turkish national election. While Chakmak's candidacy nominally is "independent," Wilson believes that he will in fact be regarded as a candidate of the principal opposition party, the Democrats. Turkish political observers now consider that the Democrats have an even chance to win a majority in the Assembly over the Republican People's Party, "providing the elections are fair."
7. **IRAN:** Kurdish situation reported to have "eased"--An Iranian General Staff officer has told Allen that the situation in Iranian Kurdistan has "definitely eased" and that he expects it to be kept under better control in the future.

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8. AFGHANISTAN: British favor application for UN membership--Acting Secretary Acheson has notified US Legation Kabul that the British have indicated their intention to support Afghanistan's application for membership in the UN. The US assured Afghanistan of its support in May (see Daily Summary of 17 May, item 5).
9. UNITED KINGDOM: Foreign Office admits error--According to Harriman, the British Foreign Office has "readily" admitted the error of its Press Relations officer in telling the press that the US had been informed in advance of British intentions to resort to military action in Palestine.
10. SWEDEN: Bikini test "lessens" US influence--Embassy Stockholm has informed the State Department that the Bikini tests "undoubtedly" will result in an immediate "lessening of US political influence to the extent that it is predicated upon US military power."

FAR EAST

11. CHINA: US attitude on Japanese repatriation--Acting Secretary Acheson has directed Embassy Nanking to inform the Chinese Foreign Office that the US believes every effort should be made to repatriate as many Japanese as possible while US shipping and administrative help are readily available, and only those Japanese should be permitted to remain who are both clearly indispensable to China's economic recovery and do not menace the peace and security of China.
12. JAPAN: Shipping available for Japanese repatriation--General MacArthur reports that shipping and other facilities in Japan are sufficient to repatriate the Japanese from all areas by 31 December 1946, if the repatriates are released in time by the Allied Governments having jurisdiction. MacArthur does not "subscribe" to British retention of 100,000 Japanese in Southeast Asia (see Daily Summary of 27 June, item 13), as it prolongs "unnecessarily" the burden imposed upon his theater.
13. KOREA: Soviet Consul leaves Seoul--General Hodge reports that on 2 July former Soviet Consul General Poliansky and his staff left Seoul on a Soviet train.

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